

HODGES SAYS NO!

Governor Will Not Call Special Session for I. and R.

If Won't Pass It Now, Won't Then.

DEMOCRATS ARE LIBERAL

Subscribe Fund of \$2,000 for Publicity.

Adjournment Postponed to Wednesday Noon.

There will be no special session of the legislature to submit the initiative and referendum to the Kansas voters in 1914. That fact was made clear today in a statement made by Governor George H. Hodges when he declared that he did not propose to reconvene the legislature to adopt the I. and R. Last week the rumor became current that a special session of the legislature was a strong possibility if the members returned home without submitting the initiative and referendum to the people. The rumor was founded on a speech delivered on the floor of the house by Speaker W. L. Brown.

In that speech, Brown declared that the Democrats would stand for the submission to the voters of but two amendments to the constitution—the recall and one other constitutional provision. Then Brown further stated that the question of the initiative and referendum would be checked squarely up to the legislature to adopt the constitutional provision either at this session or at a possible special session to be called by the governor.

Brown's plan was followed to the letter. The recall had already passed both houses. With it was added the suffrage resolution and an income tax. That made two. And the legislature stopped right there—leaving open a place for the I. and R. if one could be put over, either at this time or in a special session.

With this situation facing the legislature, the possibility of a special session was increased. But Governor Hodges says no.

"Will there be a special session to enact the initiative and referendum?" Governor Hodges was asked.

"No," said Hodges, "there will be no special session for that particular purpose. If the legislature won't adopt the I. and R. at this time, it is pretty certain that they won't do it in a special session. So, if nothing else, a special session would be a waste of time and money."

Since the calling of special sessions has always brought triumph rather than defeat and glory to Kansas governors, the possibility of Hodges walking into that hole, seems entirely removed.

In 15 minute Monday night Democratic members of the house raised \$2,000 with which to advertise and explain the work of the 1913 legislature session in 500 legislative handbooks to be distributed among Kansas voters.

The Democratic caucus, called by house members, was held in the supreme court room where the members of the administration contributed liberally to a fund to advertise the work of the first really Democratic administration in the history of Kansas. Individual contributions of \$25 and \$50 were made by practically every man who attended the meeting. And what was still more, practically every dollar of the money was paid over before the meeting adjourned.

Plans to advertise the accomplishments of the 1913 legislature were launched by Speaker W. L. Brown and by James W. Orr, administration floor leader in the house. It is proposed to spend \$3,000 to \$4,000 in printers' ink this summer and to place in the hands of every Democratic voter in Kansas a list of the things which the legislature has accomplished. A 200 page booklet, containing the record and work of the individual members and of the entire legislative body, will be printed. In the book will also be pictures of the administration members of the two houses. Thousands of these booklets will be placed in the hands of Democratic voters in every part of the state.

At the meeting a committee composed of W. L. Brown, chairman; Charles N. Sawyer, treasurer; Frank Cumsley, secretary, and Harrison Parkman, Senator Harry McMillen and Grant Harrington was named to take charge of the printing program. Following the meeting the Democratic house members, the Democratic senators will hold a caucus to raise money for the publicity campaign.

In the meeting there was but one discordant note. That was when Representative Carroll of Leavenworth county was asked to contribute to the fund. The senate had just beaten one of Carroll's pet bills and only a week ago, he had been denied admission to a Democratic senate caucus.

"I view of my treatment by the senate," said Carroll, "I don't think I owe the Democratic party of Kansas one cent and I don't propose to contribute." And he didn't.

Without argument or debate the house has passed the educational appropriation bills. They were approved without an amendment or a dissenting vote. Friends of the three big state schools—Kansas university, Agricultural college and the State normal—expected trouble when the bills were considered in the house. But they received a tremendous surprise. In less than an hour their appropriation bills for the three schools had been read and dumped into the omnibus which carried educational appropriation bills to the senate of more than two and a half million dollars.

Fred Volland of Shawnee county and reprimanded for his questionable conduct on the floor. Before Orr could reply, Robert Stone took a head in the hands and was abused and praised Orr. Just as Stone was saying the very nicest things about the Atchison lawyer, Orr looked around and saw two men holding a handsomely framed and engrossed copy of the resolution passed by the house last Saturday in which Orr was endorsed for his work on the floor. It was one of the most handsome presents awarded to a legislative member in several years. Then almost before Orr could express his thanks, resolutions were adopted urging Governor Hodges to appoint Orr as one of the Kansas commissioners to the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.

Governor Hodges has signed the Kinkaid bill providing that wages of convicts in Kansas prisons shall be paid by the state to the dependent wife and children of the man convicted of crime.

The house and senate have agreed upon the terms of a women's jury service bill. The measure which has been agreed upon provides that a Kansas woman may have the option of serving on a jury or pleading her sex as an excuse.

INSULT TO WOMEN

Testimony in Washington Police Investigation.

Blind Girl Pulled From Marching Column by Rowdies.

Washington, March 11.—Investigation of the responsibility of the police for the disorders which attended the suffrage parade on Monday, March 2, was continued today by the senate committee of inquiry with witnesses representing the suffragists, and the police ready to continue testimony. It was the intent of the police witnesses to show that their efforts to preserve order were sincere, but they were handicapped by the immense crowd and lack of police will. Witnesses for the suffragists contended to prove that the police were opposed to the parade and did not attempt to protect the marchers against insult.

Edward S. Droop, president of the Washington board of trade, was today's first witness. He declared that he had been before the parade on the Maryland avenue and that he believed Pennsylvania avenue was clear. Dr. James Mythen, a clergyman of Baltimore, who marched in the Maryland division and the marchers were forced to walk in single file and that they were greeted all along the line by jeers and shouts and obscene remarks from bystanders. He gave the numbers of several policemen who, he said, did not keep the crowds back and one of them to whom he complained, told him "to get to hell."

Dr. Mythen said the police generally had become a part of the crowd and did nothing to restrain those who insulted the marchers. He testified that he had been told that Mary Melvin, a blind girl, had been pulled out of the marching line by rowdies and that the guide had difficulty in rescuing her.

FOR SHIELDS STATUE.

Missouri Legislature Authorizes Memorial Appropriation.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 11.—A bill appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of James H. Shields, United States senator from Missouri, was passed by the lower house of the Missouri legislature today. The bill had been passed previously by the senate. The monument would be erected at Carrollton, Mo. General Shields' last home. The federal government recently placed a monument at his grave there.

Shields was a brigadier general in the civil war and also in the Mexican war. He was one of the American troops in the capture of the City of Mexico. After the civil war he returned to civil life. He became judge of the supreme court of Illinois and later United States senator from that state.

Later he served a term as governor of Oregon territory, then went to Minnesota and was elected to the United States senate from that state. He came to Missouri and served in the legislature of 1887, and subsequently he became United States senator from Missouri.

CUDAHY GETS SHARE.

Disinherited Son of Packer Has Won His Claims.

Chicago, March 11.—Jack Cudahy, son of the late Michael Cudahy, who won a settlement of his claims from other members of the family, it became known here last night. The settlement of the estate, exclusive of the widow's one-third. By agreement, part of the property is to be held in trust for the children and their father for life and a part goes to the latter outright.

WINS ANOTHER PRIZE.

Topeka A. O. U. W. Team Doing Good Work at Arkansas City.

Arkansas City, Kan., March 11.—In addition to winning a prize in the A. O. U. W. drill contest yesterday, Topeka team No. 244 won the first prize of \$175 in the floor work contest last night, before the grand lodge in the opera house here. This makes a total of \$300 in prize money won by the Topeka team yesterday.

Cut Rates.

Write H. B. Bryning, District Passenger Agent, C. & N. W. R. R., 109 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo., for particulars about very low fares to Pacific coast, Montana, North Dakota and Canada via Chicago Great Western railroad.—Adv.

BUSY TWO HOURS

President Wilson Confers With Leaders of Both Parties.

Reported That Philippine Independence Was Taken Up.

NO WORD FROM OLNEY YET

Boston Man Has Not Accepted British Ambassadorship.

Democracy of President Noted in His Plain Clothes.

Washington, March 11.—President Wilson had a busy two hours today before his meeting with the cabinet. Secretary Garrison, of the war department, was on hand as soon as the president stepped into his private office at 9 o'clock. From ten o'clock on the president had a series of short conferences. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, was first on the list of callers. Senators Stone, Lodge and Smoot, the latter being the first Republican leaders to call, had an engagement immediately after. Former Governor Campbell, of Texas, Senator Johnston and Representative Richards, of Alabama, and Henry W. Dooley, of Porto Rico, saw the president before the meeting. The president arranged to receive this afternoon the judges of the United States court of appeals and customs, the United States commerce court and the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Secretary Garrison's conference with the president was to discuss many questions affecting the Philippine islands, although the secretary did not wish to state the president's position in regard to Philippine independence. The morning's talk about the White House today was that the subject would not be taken up at this special session of congress, but would be left over until December.

President Wilson held a two-hour meeting with his cabinet in which general policies governing the organization of the various departments were outlined and a few minor appointments discussed. The president declared after the meeting that "merely routine" had been taken up. Members of the cabinet were reticent as to what had taken place, intimating (Continued on Page Four.)

IT IS UP TO U. S.

Mexican Question Squarely Faces New Administration.

Request Received as to Acceptability of Ambassador.

Washington, March 11.—Inquiry from the Mexican foreign office as to the acceptability to this government of Emilio Rabasa, as Mexican ambassador to Washington, was today decided by the state department. Rabasa, retired, has brought the state department face to face with the question of formal recognition of the new provisional government of Mexico.

Up to this time Ambassador Wilson has been treating with the Huerta administration on a de facto basis and it now becomes necessary to decide whether formal recognition shall be extended, such as would be involved in the reception by President Wilson of the new ambassador. Senator Rabasa is a lawyer, 56 years of age, who speaks English fluently, and is regarded as one of the great authorities on international law in Mexico.

THRILLING ESCAPES.

Three Near Death When St. Louis House Burns.

St. Louis, Mo., March 11.—Three persons escaped from an upper floor, had thrilling escapes from death in a burning house at 4320 Maryland avenue here today.

One, Mrs. Katherine Brooks, finding the stairway had become impassable from her window to a ledge, partially lowered the window to protect herself from smoke, and held on to the bottom of the window until firemen arrived and raised a ladder.

Thomas Mantell, who roomed on the third floor, leaped from his window to the roof and adjoining house, failed to secure a firm footing and slipped down to the edge, to which he clung with his hands. His foot touched the protruding iron piece, and bracing himself against this, he drew himself again to the roof.

Miss Rena Meyericks was overcome by smoke in a rear second-story room and was found unconscious by firemen.

The fire was discovered by Oliver Pule, the 6-year-old son of the proprietor, who was sleeping in the room. The child was awakened by the smoke and with difficulty he aroused his parents, who already were partly overcome.

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BIG COAL STRIKE?

Entire Kansas District May Be Engaged in Walkout.

Conference Now in Progress in Kansas City.

MUCH DEPENDS ON RESULT

Trouble May Be in Sympathy With Pittsburg Miners.

Many Men Now Idle in South-eastern Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo., March 11.—Whether a sympathetic strike of coal miners throughout the Kansas district shall be called to force settlement of grievances of two groups of workers in the Pittsburg district, may depend upon the outcome of negotiations begun here today between representatives of district No. 14 of the United Mine Workers of America and of the southwestern Coal Operators' association. The negotiations are headed respectively by Alexander Howatt, district president of the miners, and Charles Keith, president of the operators' association. John T. White of Oskaloosa, Iowa, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived here today to assist the miners in the negotiations.

There are two questions in dispute. One involves mine No. 19 of the Wear Coal company, Pittsburg, where 200 men are idle; the other concerns mines 14 of the Western Coal Mining company of Pittsburg, where 250 men are idle. The dispute at the Wear mine is over the furnishing of explosives to shot firers. The miners contend that shots were placed and not fired. The powder grew damp and then the miners insisted the miners should furnish new shots while the workers held that the business of the operators. The mine shut down pending settlement.

In the Western mine, a wage dispute arose following the installation of motor cars. There was disagreement as to the wage to be paid the miners in appointment of the company. The miners contended that the company either should pay the amount demanded, \$3.34 a day, or return to mule cars. The mine shut down pending settlement. The district mine workers threatened to strike to forestall this the operators called the conference which opened here today.

WOULD BUY CLUB

Offer Made to Purchase Topeka Western League Franchise.

Meeting of Stockholders Called for Tomorrow Night.

A call for a special meeting of the Topeka Baseball association has been issued by A. M. Catlin, president of the association, for tomorrow evening, March 12, at 8 o'clock sharp. The meeting will be held at the Commercial club rooms, and the important event of the evening will be consideration of the sale of the Topeka Western League franchise.

Fifty stockholders, mostly business men of Topeka, now hold stock in the club, and its affairs are managed by a board of seven directors. It is stated as a certainty, regardless of whether the club is sold or not, the team will be a Topeka affair this year, but whether it will be moved to some other city for the 1914 season will depend entirely upon the action taken at tomorrow night's meeting.

It is reported that a former ball player of the National League has made an offer for the purchase of the Topeka franchise. The offer is not known for certain who this individual is, it is thought by some in close touch with the situation, to be Johnny Kling, of Kansas City.

Has Good Team.

Men who are in position to know declare that the Topeka team this year is one that will make a topnotch record during the coming season. It is asserted by these men to be the best team that has represented Topeka in a number of years and confidence is expressed that the team will land in the first division of the Western League race for the pennant. Many baseball enthusiasts, however, with no concern in the affairs of the Topeka club, expressed their admiration of the conditions existing in the team's ranks.

So far as can be ascertained, it is the general wish of the club that the club become a permanent Topeka institution. Stockholders are urged to attend the meeting tomorrow night, as business which has much to do with the future of the team will be disposed of.

The call of President Catlin follows: "Special Meeting—Topeka Baseball Association.

"There will be an important special meeting of the stockholders of the Topeka Baseball association, at the Commercial club, Wednesday evening, March 12, at 8 p. m. sharp, to consider the sale of the club. An offer has been made and this is the last chance for the stockholders to either signify their intentions of helping finance the team or the sale will be made. Every stockholder is requested to be present. This is the only notice you will receive.

"A. M. CATLIN, President.
"Topeka, Kan., March 11, 1913."

Reports of Earthquake.

Washington, March 11.—According to an official report from the American consulate at Guatemala City, a severe earthquake Saturday morning destroyed Guajmalilla, capital of Santa Rosa province. The city of 20,000 people was destroyed. Villages within a radius of eighteen miles were damaged. No estimate of the loss of life is possible because of the lack of communication.

HUNGRY FOR JOBS

Democrats Throng Washington in a General Rush.

Closed Door at White House Causes Inconvenience.

AN EFFORT TO LAND KANSAN

Some Sunflower State Man for Assistant Cabinet Job.

Vic Murdock Has Experience in Paying Duty on "Gold."

Washington, March 11.—Office-seekers have their elbows planted firmly on the pie counter. President Wilson's ban on the political hungry has made a general rush to department heads and members of congress. The chief waiters on the pie-hungry crowd have been the Democratic national committeemen. Those brave enough to remain after the executive session of the committee found themselves besieged by applicants for all sorts of jobs.

The office-seekers are still here in throngs. They are about the only visitors left of the inaugural crowds. The slam of the "open door" disappointed them, but has not appeased their hunger, which has grown sharper and keener through sixteen years of abstinence.

Now they have planked their elbows on the counter and will stick until somebody "comes across." Of course, this attitude and the closed-door policy of President Wilson is making life rather miserable for the department heads and for the national committeemen, but they are all taking it as the fortune of war and are remembering that a little judicious patronage here and there, and now and then, means good Democratic votes two and four years hence.

Much interest is taken in the question of President Wilson's attitude toward the national committeemen. After Mr. Wilson was nominated he said to have informed his political friends that he did not want the members of the national committee to be in the way of his administration. He desired the committee to devote its time to building up the party organization in the various states. He has been known at the White House to intend that members of the house and senate should settle all matters of appointments. That power, he thought, ought to be delegated to them. Since coming in the White House Mr. Wilson again indicated that this method of handling the patronage question would be the rule. He further stated that his various cabinet officers would make all appointments. Let it be remembered, however, that he does not desire to be bothered with Job hunters. He wants to give over his time to matters of state and let his cabinet settle all patronage matters.

So far since entering the White House, President Wilson has not openly stated his position with regard to what is expected of the national committeemen. No one knows what his desires are on this or any other subject until he gets ready to talk about them himself. However, it is expected that he will sooner or later indicate just what he expects of the national committeemen. In the meanwhile, the various members of the committee are busy in making recommendations.

Colonel Bill Sapp, national committeeman for Kansas, has been in town several days and has had much communication with the political power very active in appointment matters. Colonel Sapp and Congressman Joe Taggart of Kansas did much legging to get Professor Waters of the Kansas State Agricultural college in the office of secretary of agriculture, but their efforts failed. It is understood that an effort will be made to land some Kansas man in at least one of the assistant cabinet jobs.

No Duty on Brass.

Congressman Victor Murdock of Kansas not long ago toured Mexico with a party of newspapermen from his home state. He was not working at politics. In Tehuantepec, an Indian village on the narrow neck in southern Mexico, he was stranded in a storm and was an hour and finally induced here to sell him for eight dollars a string of gold beads for which she originally had twenty dollars.

He had a lot of fun out of the native woman. Having finally made the purchase he was inordinately proud of his beads, for it was alleged, the gold for them had been mined from the deposits owned by those Indians and the beads had been fashioned by their own women.

When the party approached the Texas border the majority of its members showed little disposition to produce the various trinkets they had purchased, but Vic Murdock, having had a hand in framing the tariff laws, insisted on declaring everything he had an paying duty on it.

He had shown his opals and blankets and silks to the authorities and had been soaked good and hard for them because of the annoyance of collecting on such small things. Finally he dug up the beads from a vest pocket.

"That's all right," said the customs official, wearily.

"But I want to pay duty on the beads," insisted Vic. "The schedule—"

"That's all right," again pleaded the agent.

"On an ad valorem basis," continued Murdock. "I should pay—"

"It's all right, I tell you," cried the customs agent. "You got 'em in Tehuantepec, you paid eight dollars, but their value is nothing! They're brass!"

Then Vic subsided.

Taggart a Philosopher.

A congressman Joe Taggart, of Kansas, is a man brimming with epigrams and bits of philosophy—if he chooses to spring 'em. He is a modest chap, and doesn't show his goods to everybody; but occasionally he pulls out a small sample with a right of all. The other day somebody was talking about a certain congressman who has a way of getting all "het up" and making a great to-do over accomplishing small things.

"Yes," said Mr. Taggart, "the fellow

invariably hitches a Corliss engine up to a gimlet."

The three new Democratic congressmen from Kansas—Dudley Doollittle, of South Kansas, George M. Johnson, of Lawrence, and J. R. Connelley, of Topeka, are expected to arrive in Washington within the next ten days.

L. W. THAVIS.

TO RECALL ARMY

Such Is Demand on Montenegro by Austrian Government.

Request Is Regarded as Bringing About Acute Situation.

Belgrade, Servia, March 11.—The Austrian government today took a step regarded as equivalent to forbidding Servia to send troops to assist the Montenegrins in capturing the Turkish fortress of Scutari.

The Austrian minister to Servia, Baron von Ugron von Abranfaiva, informed Premier Pashitch that his government objected to Servian troops assisting in the siege of Scutari, which was to become the capital of Albania. He requested the immediate recall of any Servian troops which have been dispatched there.

The Servian premier in reply pointed out that under treaty arrangements Servia was compelled to assist her allies without regard to the future of Scutari.

The situation is regarded as extremely delicate. Feeling here is at a high pitch over the attitude taken by Austria.

Lay Long Siege.

The fortress of Scutari, near the Montenegrin frontier, has been besieged by the Montenegrins without success since the beginning of the Balkan war. Its capture and inclusion in the kingdom of Montenegro were the chief reasons for King Nicholas joining in the hostilities. When the European powers decided in principle on an autonomous Albania, in which Scutari was to be included, the king of Montenegro declared he would enter the fortress at the head of his troops, otherwise the reign of his family was doomed.

In the meantime, the Servian troops had completed their campaign in Macedonia and Albania and advanced to the Adriatic coast at Durazzo, whence on March 10 they were expected to board the transports 5,000 Servian troops, including artillery, to assist in the siege of Scutari. It was this activity of Servia which called forth the Austrian protest today.

STAY OF ACTION

Newspaper Publicity Law in U. S. Supreme Court.

New York Journal of Commerce Applies for Injunction.

Washington, March 11.—Counsel for the New York Journal of Commerce today asked the supreme court to restrain Postmaster General Burleson from immediately enforcing the "newspaper publicity law."

The court would not attempt to enforce the law pending a prompt appeal to the supreme court from a decision of the federal circuit in New York.

The request was based upon an agreement between counsel for the department of justice and the postoffice department last October that no action would be taken by the postoffice department to compel publishers to comply with the law or enforce any of its penalties until the supreme court had passed upon its validity. Robert G. Morris, counsel for the Journal of Commerce, in a statement to the supreme court, declared that on March 10 the postmaster of New York had notified the paper that unless the statements required by the law were filed at once, he would proceed to enforce its penalties. Similar letters, he said, had been sent to other newspapers throughout the country. Since March 4, Attorney Morris declared, Postmaster General Burleson had insisted that the law be enforced, but that unless the required returns were made on or before March 11 he would enforce the penalties, which included disbarment from the postoffice. The law requires newspapers to file with the government and publish twice each year a sworn statement showing the names of their bondholders, stockholders, the amount of the daily circulation, and to designate all paid for articles as "advertisements."

The court took the motion of Mr. Morris under advisement.

Solicitor General Bullitt stated verbally that the government took cognizance of the motion, but did not agree to all the statements set forth as facts in the statement Mr. Morris filed with the court.

Later Mr. Bullitt stated that his recollection was that the postoffice department had informally agreed not to enforce the law for a reasonable time, but that it did not specifically agree not to enforce the law until the supreme court had passed upon it.

BIG FINES IMPOSED.

Men Convicted of Violating Anti-Bucketshop Laws.

Washington, March 11.—Joseph Gating of New York and Virgil P. Randolph of Keene, Va., were fined \$9,000 each; William B. Price of Baltimore was fined \$1,000; Edward Everett Taylor of Washington was fined \$500, and Edward Weidman and James A. Anderson were each fined \$250 each in the district supreme court here today, after pleading guilty to indictments charging conspiracy against the United States in violation of anti-bucketshop laws. This was the last chapter in the government anti-bucketshop crusade, begun in 1910, which has resulted in the imposition of \$78,000 in fines and \$1,000,000 in damages upon various defendants.

Indictments against Henry M. Randolph, Charles T. Moorehead, Thomas E. Kable and John P. Atterberg, the same offense were also proscribed.

BACK OF REVOLT

Charge That Americans Have Revolutionary Syndicate.

Sensation Created by Allegations in Mexican Chamber.

INTERVENTION PLOT CHARGED

Papers Found Which Contain Appeal to United States.

If That Failed, Americans in Mexico Were to Be Attacked.

Mexico City, March 11.—Charges that an American syndicate is financially supporting the revolt of former Governor Jose M. Maytorena, in the state of Sonora, created a sensation here today.

The charges were formally made in the chamber of deputies last night by Deputy Querido Michena.

The amnesty bill was passed last night by the chamber of deputies and was ordered to the senate after the adoption of an amendment excluding from its terms all rebels active after February 20.

Plot for Intervention.

A plot to bring about intervention in Mexico is said to have been frustrated by the suppression three days ago of disorders at Santa Rosa, in the state of Vera Cruz, when Camerino Mendoza, a former chief of rurales guards, was killed.

Documents have since been discovered outlining a plan for securing intervention first by a direct appeal to President Taft to restore Madero, failing which was proposed to make an attack upon American residents in Mexico. The plotters are said to have been personages connected with the Madero government.

Move on Nogales.

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